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FREE INDIA

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Deepavali Greeting

'Free India' Wishes
A Happy Deepavali
To all its Readers
and Friends.

Deepavali - Its Legends

Deepavali, well-known as the "Festival of Lamps" is the gayest and merriest of all the Hindu festivals, as it appeals to both young and old, rich and poor.

The origin of the festival, as of so many Hindu festivals, is lost in mythology and there are many different legends which attribute its origin to various incidents in the Puranas. However all these legends record the triumph of good over evil and light over darkness. In Bengal the ceremony is associated with Kali who is represented as the "Goddess of destruction, with an ebony complexion having our arms, holding weapons of warfare and biting her tongue in shame forhaving trampled upon her husband's chest." In many cities the Deepavali festival is celebrated in commemoration of the prowess of Lord Krishna who is said on this day to have slain a cruel and powerful demon by name Narakasura and thus liberated as many as 16,000 fair damsels. In other places the festival is celebrated in honour of Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi.

NARAKASURA STORY

Once there lived a demon king called Narakasura who was born as the outcome of an alliance of God Vishnu in his boar incarnation with the Mother Earth. He was a very powerful and mighty asura ruling over a vast dominion called Pragjyotisha. Though wicked he did severe penance which obtained for him many boons from God Siva. Fortified with these precious boons, he began to oppress even the Devas. He even went to the length of depriving Indra, King of Devas, of his throne, Aditi, Mother of Devas of her ear-rings and Mahavishnu of his regal umbrella. He had the audacity to imprision a number of beautiful girls in his fortress city. "He had been," says a chronicler "a notorious kidnapper of girls and had been in the habit of seizing and carrying off any beautiful damsel that caught his fancy. In this way he had made for himself a prodigious harem of 16,000 mistresses. And now he began to cast profligate eyes on the daughters of the Gods themselves. Nothing daunted, the intrepid voluptuary; maidens princesses, nymphs, goddesses were alike in dread of him." The celestial gods in a body unfolded to God Vishnu the tyranny of Narakasura and pitying their plight Vishnu asked Sri Krishna to put an end to him. With the good wishes of the gods, Sri Krishna, accompanied by his spouse, Satyabhama, proceeded to Pragjyotisha which was at that time guarded by a dreadful five-headed, monster by name Mura. On seeing Sri Krishna Mura opend his huge and hideous mouth with a view to devour him, but Sri Krishna in the twinkling of an eye severed his heads. Mura's seven sons who came to wreak their vengeance on Sri Krishna were also killed.

Besides himself with rage at these happenings, Narakasura himself came out of his palace to try conclusions with Sri Krishna. Both fought like mighty elephants and Narakasura adopted various kinds of warfare but Sri Krishna's chakra made light work of him. The demon-king before his death prayed for a boon namely that the world should celebrate that day in his memory and Sri Krishna gladly granted his prayer.

There is another story which goes that Bhudevi, mother of Narakasura, on hearing the news of her son's death accused Sri Krishna of killing her son. But Sri Krishna pacified her by saying that her son had obtained mukti by his heroic death in the battle. Thereupon Bhudevi requested Sri Krishna that the day of his death might be observed as a great festival for all time to come and Sri Krishna

(Contd. on page 11)

Words To Remember

Addressing the National Development Council, the Prime Minister said price stability was the foundation on which the success of economic planning rests.

The Chief Ministers must be careful and not disrupt the functioning of the national market by any policy decision they took on pricing and marketing of commodities like rice, wheat, cotton or edible oils.

Higher prices lead to higher wages and higher costs of inputs, which eventually affect the market.

The distortions which have already crept into the wage structure make any major move difficult for rationalising pay and dearness allowance scales, but the main problem has been the desire to seek "rationalisation without tears."

"You must have noticed that in the last two years, we have tried to correct distortions due to high wage islands in our economy".

"I hope we shall be able to evolve a wage policy, which is fair to employees as well as to the rest of the society."

The record harvest last year and the promising outlook for the current year have not been entirely, due to the rains.

"The fact was over 2000 crores of rupees of bank finance was put into the rural areas, though the procurement of grains had something to do with it.

While procurement was essential and must continue, ways had to be found for collecting at least a part of the

(Contd. on page 11)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Mine is not a religion of the prison-house. It has room for the least among God's creation. But it is proof against insolence, pride of race, religion or colour.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Oct. 24, 1976

DEEPAVALI

The north east monsoon has brought cheer to the peasants of Tamil Nadu on the Deepavali eve.

The rains have benifited especially the drought-affected areas.

The new cheer doesn't mean immediate prosperity for the villagers. They have to wait for atleast three months to reap the harvest.

With purchasing power quite low, and cost of textiles beyond the reach of the poor, shops bursting with goods have few visitors.

Even in cities, strict enforcement of bonus rules have prevented free flow of funds into the hands of organised labour.

Essential commodities have become scarce. The Prime Minister herself has expressed her dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure even supplies throughout the year despite excellent production last year.

Emergency has brought about stability. Economic prosperity will certainly follow. An agricultural country can achieve this prosperity in a short period.

Even opposition leaders appear to see the light. They seem to have realised the benefits of the emergency.

The amended constitution will add strength to the 20-point programme which aims at ending poverty.

Even if the Deepavali is not as bright as we wish it to be, the Pongal is sure to be prosperous.

Directive Principles Of State Policy

By K. PARASARAN,
Advocate General, Tamil Nadu

PART IV of the Constitution enacts the Directive Principles of State Policy. The provisions contained in the said Part are not enforceable by any Court but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. The Directive Principles though not enforceable in a Court of law form a basic guidance to the State that laws should be enacted to achieve the said principles.

The Directive Principles being fundamental in the governance of the country, it will be wrong to think that there is any material change sought to be effected by the amendments contained in the Constitution 44th Amendment Bill. Matters sought to be introduced by the Amendment Bill are already implicit in the Directive Principles of the State Policy enacted in Part IV and are now only sought to be made explicit.

Any welfare State has to provide for the health and education of its citizens and should afford employment to its citizens. Special provisions have to be made for women and children. The State should also strive to achieve that the ownership and control of means of production, capital, lands, property, etc. by the community as a whole and their distribution in the interests of all.

THE PRINCIPLES

The above objects are sought to be achieved by the Directive Principles which are, inter alia, as follows :—

(1) The State shall secure that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood and that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women. The State has also to provide for just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

(2) The State has to secure by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work, ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities, and in particular, to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

(3) The State within the limits of its economic capacity and development shall make effective provision for public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age sickness, disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.

(4) The State shall endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

(5) The State shall strive to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health and to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

STATES RESPONSIBILITIES

In relation to children the Directive Principles enjoin that the children and youth are protected – against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment and that their tender age is not abused to enter into vocations unsuited to their age.

The State has to endeavour to organise village panchayats to function as units of self-Government.

The State has to endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.

The State has to endeavour to organise agriculture and Animal Husbandry on modern and scientific lines and also take steps to preserve the breeds, prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch cattle and cattle capable of work. This is only so long as they are useful as milch cattle, breeding bulls or working bullocks and not when they cease to be capable of breeding or ceased to be capable of work as draught animals.

The other provisions in the Constitution relating to Directive Principles are that the State has to protect the Monuments and other places or objects of artistic or historic interest and objects of national importance.

It is enjoined under Article 39 that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as to best subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

IN INTERNATIONAL FIELD

In the international field the State should endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, foster respect for international law and treaty, and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The proposed 44th Amendment Bill seeks to introduce provisions, which in my view, are already implicit in the Directive Principles but which are not very explicit. It seeks to expand the amplitude of Clause 39 (f) by substituting a new provision in the place of the old provision to bring the intendment thereof with greater force. It provides that children should be given opportunities and facilities to develop in an healthy manner and in freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth of the country are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

NEW PROVISIONS

The proposed 44th Amendment in addition to expanding the amptitude of Article 39 (f)

(Contd. on page 11)

Comes To Cover Life: Remains Friend For Ever

IF there is any class of people on whom we have to cut a joke the insurance man will at once come to our mind. He is also the first person to knock at our doors within moments of employment or rise in our position. But not all of them become life long friends once they get us into the insurance net.

For Mr. K. V. Sampath insurance is not only his liveli

MR. K. V. SAMPATH

hood but an inseparable service to humans.

Coming from a family of well known personalities, Mr. Sampath has all the qualities, perhaps more, needed for an insurance agent.

Son of the late Mr. K. Viraraghavachariar, Government Pleader of the then princely state of Birhampur, Mr. Sampath was in Government service until a decade ago, when he became a full time agent of Life Insurance Corporation.

Through hard work and perseverance he not only earned hundreds of policy holders but life time friends. No wonder he possesses the unflinching service spirit following the footsteps of his grand uncle, the legendary Dr. Rangachari.

A multi-lingulst, Mr. Sampath has won many prizes and certificates of merit. His selection to Branch Manager's Club is only a forerunner to many honours yet to come.

72 Melakartas

A Ready Reckoner

By P. B. SREENIVOS
(Cine-play-Back Artiste)

The essence of mathematics flows in the veins of Music. Every song has its own rythm, that is, metre, which again has its own mathematical measurements.

Even non-rythmical aalaaps do possess an intrinsic metrical value. Why! Any movement has its own measurement of sound, light or anything. This is what is led me to invent the mathematical ready recknoner for working out the scale of any Melakastha.

Mathematics, knowingly or unknowingly, occupies every aspect of life. Now coming to the musical aspect of mathematics the main basic modes (Ragas) of music are classified as Suddha Madhyama (M^1) Ragas (36 in number) and Prathi Madhyama (M^2) Ragas (also numbering 36) Sa, Ri, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni will hereafter be denoted by S, R, G, M, P, D and N for convenience.

The seven basic notes of Music represented by S R G M P D N are subdivided into twe ve possible subdivisions as S, R^1, R^2, G^1, G^2, M^1, M^2, P, D^1, D^2, N^1 and N^2. If we give numbers to the notes we get S=1 R^1=2 ; R^2=3 ; G^1=4 ; G^2 5 ; M^1=6 ; M^2=7 ; P=8 ; D^1 ; D^2=10 ; N^1=11 and N^2=12, (see table).

By the great research done by eminent scholars like Venkatamakhi and others, the basic ragas i. e. Melakartha Ragas, are classified into two groups as M^1 and M^2 ragas. Each group has 36 ragas.

In these melakarthas, the same notes glide up and slide down. The total of 72 melakarthas are divided into 12 Chakras (Squares), each containing 6 ragas, having the same Poorvanga (S R G M) and varying Utharanga (P D N S). S and P and are constant and unchangeable. Thus each square has ragas with varied notes but fixed permutations and combinations.

Hence when the number of a melakartha is given, by dividing it by 6 we get the number of square and number of melakartha in that square. But before dividing the number by 6, if it is more than 36, 36 should be deducted from the given number and the remainder has to be divided by 6 If the given number is less than 36, it should be directly divided by 6.

Again, after dividing by 6, when there is a balance, we should add 1 to the quotient. If the balance is O, 1 should not be added. And the balance O is to be treated as 6. For example, let us take the 55th Melakartha.

It is more than 36. So we have to deduct 36 from 55. The remainder is 19. This is to be divided by 6. So the quotient is 3 and balance 1. Adding 1 to 3 we get 4. This explains that the 55th melakartha is the first raga in the 4th square of M^2 list.

If the given number is 30, we need not deduct 36 from this. Naturally it is M^1 group By dividing 30 by 6 we get a quotient of 5 and a balance of zero. So we should not add 1 to the quotient 5. But we have to treat the balance as 6. This means, the 30th melakartha is the 6th raga in the 5th square on the M^1 group raga side.

Now for finding the combinations of R, G in the Poorvanga and D, N in the Utharanga, we have to select from the combinations below :

	R G	D N	
1	2, 3	9, 10	1
2	2, 4	9, 11	2
3	2, 5	9, 12	3
4	3, 4	10, 11	4
5	3, 5	10, 12	5
6	4, 5	11, 12	6

For the 55th raga we got 4 as quotient and 1 as balance. Quotient determines R, G combination and balance determines D N combination. So the fourth R G combination in the above table is 3, 4. The 1 D N combination is 9, 10. As 55 is more than 36 it is M^2 group raga. Now the scale of notation of 55th Melakartha is obtained as :

1, 3 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 i.e.
S, R^2, G^1, M^2, P, D^1, D^2 (N^0).

Likewise, for the 30th Raga the quotient is 5 and balance 6. So R, G combination is 3, 5 and D, N combination is 11, 12 as shown in the above table. Because 30 is less than 36, it is in the M^1 group. Now we have the scale as :

1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12
S, R^2, G^2, M^1, P, N^1 (D^3), N^2

Even in the case of a layman, who knows this simple matematics, though unaware of the musical notes, just by the help of these numbers, this mathematical numeral combinations of notes, he can play the raga in the correct scale, just by following the order of the numbers thus arrived at. All fretted and reed instruments make it easier for even a non-musician to play the notes correctly.

For people with a fair knowledge of swaras and ragas I have worked out the following Soothra (Principle).

Kana, Hanu Maayaa
Khara Dheera Chala

These are the abbreviations, of Kanakangi, Hanumathodi, Mayaa Maalavagowla, Kharaharapriya, Dheera Sankarabharana, and Chalanata. Musicians conversant with these six Melakartha ragas can easily find out the exact notation of any other Melakartha raga.

Now let us work out the same 55th and 30th Melakarthas. 55th is the first raga in the 4th square

	R, G	D, N	
1	Kana	Kana	1
2	Hanu	Hanu	2
3	Mayaa	Mayaa	3
4	Khara	Khara	4
5	Dheera	Dheera	5
6	Chala	Chala	6

of M^2 group as found our earlier. So the Poorvanga of the 55th Melakartha is Khara and the Uttaranga is Kana. Hence 55th raga is Khara Kana with M^2, R. G. of Kharaharapriya and D, N of Kanakangi together with M^2 (PrathiMadhyama) gives us the scale of the 55th Melakartha.

Likewise, the 30th Mela chakra is the 5th (quotient) poorvanga and 6th Utharanga of M^1 group. So much so, it is Cheera Chala with M^1. R, G. of Dheerasankarabaranam and D, N of Chalanata with Suddha Madhvama aided by the constants S & P, form the correct scale of this 30th Melakartha.

Though explaining this theory is laborious, practically, it works out within a few seconds.

I hope this method evolved by me will go a long way to help musicians of all calibres, facilitating their artistic service.

TABLE

S	R^1	R^2	G^1	G^2	M^1	M^2	P	D^1	D^2	N^1	N^2
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Note: R^2 is at times called as G^0 and
G^1 is at times called as R^3. Also
D^2 is at times called as N^0 and
N^1 is at times called as D^3.

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

BITTER

On the river bank a passer-by stopped and asked an angler: "Having any luck ?"

"Pretty good," replied the angler: "I haven't had a bite for three hours."

"That doesn't sound very good to me," said the other. "What makes you think it's good?"

"You see that man over there?" pointed out the angler. "Well, he hasn't had a bite for six hours."

* * *

THE CAUSE!

A prospective employer was interviewing a charlady. "Whom did you work for last ?" she asked.

"You remember that Mrs. Brown who died mysteriously," asked the charlady.

"Yes."

"Well, I did for her."

* * *

LEGACY!

"What did John's rich aunt leave him in her will, after he had spent so many years pretending he was fond of her beastly cats?"

"The cats."

* * *

PENNY WISE

The teacher asked everyone in the class to subscribe a penny, as one of the children had died and they wished to provide flowers.

One little girl went up to the teacher and said: "Please, miss, I've brought my penny, but if it had been you I should have brought sixpence."

* * *

NO HALF-MEASURES

A small boy went into a shop and, pointing to a jar of brightly-coloured sweets, asked: "How many of those do you get for a penny? '

"Oh, five or six," the shopkeeper replied

Putting his penny on the counter, the youngster said: "I'll have six."

* * *

MEANING

A teacher aksed a little boy to spell "responsibility," which he did.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me the meaning of that big word?"

"Yis, mum," answered Tommy "If I had only two buttons on my trousers and one came off, all the responsibility would hang on the other;"

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ENJOYMENT

Ragamuffin: Gimme a nickel mister?

Passerby: I'd be happy to.

Ragamuffin: Yeah? Well why don't you give me a dime then and really enjoy yourself?

Harry: "When'll you be back?"

Jimmy: "Well, if you must know. I'm not going.

* * *

PLEASE FORWARD

Muggins came home one day to find his wife looking very annoyed.

"What's the matter, Liz?' he asked kindly.

"That man from your Club wrote a letter to you. I opened it and found he had added a line at the bottom: 'Please let your husband see this letter as I want him to read it.'"

* * *

ALTERNATIVE

The Prospective Purchaser: "I'm afraid your make of car does not suit us. My finance cannot reach the brakes and the steering-wheel at the same time."

The Salesman: "But, sir, the car is perfect. Why not try a new girl?"

* * *

CHEAPER

Jock McGraw, just arrived in London, went into the barber's shop.

"What's the price o' a haircut?" he inquired cannily.

"One and sixpence," came the reply.

"Man, that's a lot o' money," said Jock. "How much is it for a shave?"

"A shave costs ninepence."

"All right," said Jock, "I'll have my head shaved."

* * *

REASON

Teacher: Ramu, have you taken Book-keeping as your optional?

Ramu: Yes.

Teacher: Why?

Ramu: Because, I do not know how to keep my books in order.

* * *

ONE AT A TIME

The Speaker was getting tired of being interrupted.

"We seem to have a great many fools here tonight," he said. "Wouldn't it be advisable to hear one at a time?"

"Yes," said a voice. "Get on with your speech."

* * *

BEWARE OF PITY

"These trousers may be useful to you," said the kind old lady. "All they need is a little mending."

"That's all right, mum," said the tramp. "I'll call back in half an hour."

SWAMPED

Musician (ironically): "I am afraid my music is disturbing the people who are talking over there."

Hostess: "Dear me! I never thought of that; don't play so loudly."

* * *

BIT OF EACH

"Visitor (speaking of little boy): "He has his mother's eyes."

Mother: "And his fathers mouth."

Little Boy (breaking in): "And his brother's trousers."

* * *

CONFIDENTIAL

He: You're very pretty, if I may say so.

She: You may say so, but not in public.

He: You're very pretty, but not in public.

* * *

NO PUBLICATION

Admirer: "Adored one, may I print a kiss upon your lips?"

Phyllis: "Well—er—yes; you may print it, but you mustn't publish it."

* * *

HIS FEAR

Zoo Keeper: Bruin's a real friendly bear. He'll eat off your hand.

Visitor: That's what I'm afraid of.

* * *

BOOMERANG

Mrs. Brown: "Did you ever notice, my dear, that a loud talker is generally an ignorant person?"

Neighbour: "Well, you needn't shout so, I'm not deaf."

* * *

TRUE TO TYPE

Lady Reformer: "If I had my way, I'd let every prisoner go free."

Cynical Male: "Trust a woman not to let a man finish his sentence."

* * *

APOLOGIA

Angry Guide: "Why didn't you shoot at the tiger?"

Timid Hunter: "He didn't have the right kind of expression on his face for a rug."

* * *

NO ENEMY

"You must not fight! Haven't you been taught to love your enemies?"

"He's not my enemy—he's my brother."

* * *

SAVING

"And what are you doing about saving electricity?"

"We've stopped the electric clock and my husband is using an ordinary razor."

* * *

JUST EMPTY

"What an awful gash you have on your forehead!"

"Oh, next to nothing—next to othing."

OPEN FIELD

"I've come out here to make honest living."

"Well, there's not much competition."

* * *

CHANGED

"He used to be a bare-faced liar. Has he changed?"

"Yes, he's got a moustache now."

* * *

FEET TOO!

First Actor: "I can't get into my shoes."

Second Actor: "What! Feet swollen, too?"

* * *

BIGAMY

"Yes, she's married to a real estate agent and a good, honest fellow, too."

"My gracious! Bigamy?"

* * *

ON THE RUN

"I thought the bride looked very tired."

"No wonder, the way she has been running after him."

* * *

NOT PROMISING

Judy: Weren't you engaged to a promising young musician?

Trudy: Yeah, but he didn't keep his promises.

* * *

FIRST STEP

"Madam, your husband must have absolute rest."

"Well, doctor, he won't listen to me—"

"A very good beginning, madam; a very good beginning."

* * *

MUCH MARRIED

"What a charming necklace?"

"Yes, isn't it adorable? Made entirely of my wedding rings."

* * *

FACE-SAVING

Sue: You've been trying to get a husband for yourself for years!

Sal: That's not true! I've only been trying to get a son-in law for my mother.

* * *

STINKS

Honey: You sang "No Orchids for My Lady" so beautifully I could just smell the orchids.

Sunny: Yeah? How'd you like my voice?

Honey: I could smell that, too.

* * *

CONSISTENT

' Is that lady annoyed with you? I notice she didn't return your greeting."

"Oh, her, she lives next door to me, she is never returning anything."

* * *

ENDLESS

"Does your wife like having the last word?"

"No, old boy—she prefers to go on interminably."

* * *

EYES ONLY

A sweet young thing in distress came in and said: "I've broken my glasses. Do I have to be examined all over again?"

"No," sighed the optician, "just your eyes."

Mild Alcoholic Drinks For The Poor: Stringent Deal to Boot-leggers

By P. PARAMAGURU, I. P. S, Inspector General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu.

[This is the third and concluding instalment of the paper Mr. P. Paramaguru, Inspector General of Prisons, Tamil nadu, presented at a seminar recently organised by The Indian Society of Criminology. The first two parts were published in our issues dated Oct. 10 & 17.]

Coming to persons who consume liquor it is estimated that 6% of the total population of 4. 5 crores of this State consume liquor. 20% among them are persons aged 24 years and below. The persons who were addicts prior to suspension of Prohibition on 1-9-1971 continued to drink without fear. Further after the lifting of Prohibition, a new urge and temptation on the part of persons who never tasted liquor out of fear made them to experiment initially, only to become addicts ultimately. The surrounding wet States produced a problem and made persons to protest against the discrimination in policies and so take illicit steps to flout the law in this State feeling that they are doing only what their follow-citizens are doing in the surrounding States. The feeling that they are doing something very wrong is, therefore, absent and this absence of feeling of guilt comes in the way of strict enforcement of the Act. A study made in 1970 revealed that Tamil Nadu is comparable with the wet States not only in respect of number of liquor consumers but also their annual expenditure on liquor consumption.

A study of the jail population during the 3 years when the Prohibition Act was under suspension and thereafter from 1-9-1974 till to-day reveals that there used to be about 5% Prohibition offenders on an average during 1971-74 as against the present 20% of them in jails. Hence it is clear that whether the Prohibition Act is there or not illicit brewing of arrack or other liquor continues to be there. Stringent action is warranted against such illicit offenders, while a liberalised action is necessary in the case of casual or addict drinkers.

While we are forced to spend crores of rupees in the enforcement of the Act, we are losing revenue also. The remedy will be to have an uniform Prohibition policy throughout India. Persons who are used to drinking are put to hardships by the sudden reintroduction of Prohibition with effect from 1-9-74. So they try to get their regular supplies from illicit sources. Atleast for some time we must think in terms of "liberal approach" to Prohibition policy by socialising permits and permitting poorer sections of society to have beer or unfermented toddy or Nira as a substitute drink. It will then be possible at a later date to take the next step forward in bringing about total prohibition. This will wean them away from t e illicit and dangerous arrack or spirit, and incidentally improve their health. The human tendency is to do a thing stealthily when forbidden. But when things are available without any difficulty no undue interest is aroused. If provision of permit for rich on health grounds is not against the directive principles of Constitution, socialising it to extend to the poorer sections to get harmless and at the same time nutritive mild alcoholic drinks is not to be obj cted. We may impose conditions that the quantity of such drinks must be within prescribed limit of temperance and that it should be consumed unobstrusively so as not to put temptation in the way of others. Still if persons consume illicit arrack contravening and defeating such liberal policy, we may adopt other corrective steps as indicated earlier.

In fine the following steps are suggested with a view to reform and rehabilitate prohibition offenders:

(i) Deterrent and long term sentences should be awarded to deserving and repeated offenders like distillers and bootleggers:

(ii) Application of Probation with or without supervision. If extramural treatment is warranted it may be ordered as a condition of Probation release, that such person should stay in a Probation Hostel and get treated while learning a craft to rehabilitate himself socially and vocationally:

(iii) Awarding the punishment of corrective labour in centres to be started;

(iv) Socialising the permit system to include issuing of permits for small fees permitting poorer sections of society on health grounds to drink beer or unfermented toddy or Nira subject to conditions of limited quantity and privacy;

(v) Starting After Care Services and follow up work to persons released from Prisons, or Probation Hostels or Corrective Labour Centres. A scheme of Community Service for Prohibition offenders to be established through legislation;

(vi) Uniform implementation of Prohibition policy in India. As a first step the surrounding States should take up implementation of the 12-point programme enunciated by Central Government. Such States should co-ordinate and co-operate with Tamil Nadu in their efforts to prevent smuggling of liquor;

(vii) Getting help of banks, government, quasi-government or autonomous public undertakings, social welfare agencies and voluntary organisations in improving or creating work opportunities or helping to business;

(viii) Vigorous propogation of the evils of liquor in all media of publicity as is now done for the 20-point programme;

(ix) Providing severe punishments for staff of Government, Local bodies etc. if they contravene the provisions of the Act. Such disincentives and fear of loss of job may wean them away from indulging in unlawful acts under Prohibition law;

(x) Externment of notorious bootleggers and illicit distillers may be thought of. This displacement from known and influential surroundings will knock them off and straighten them. It will take months or years before they take root in the new soil and start their anti-social and unlawful activities contravening provisions of the Prohibition Act;

(xi) Plugging the loopholes in the various rules under the Prohibition Act; and

(xii) Affording psychiatric or psychological or medical facilities to addicts besides the treatment suggested as above.

Nudist Congress

The World Nudist Congress held recently on one of the Rhine islands near Mainz (West Germany), writes "Die Weld," has decided to step up the fight for the rights of the nudists. Frans Mollaest, the newly-elected Belgian president of their International Federation, says that he will demand permission for its members to appear in public in the nude.

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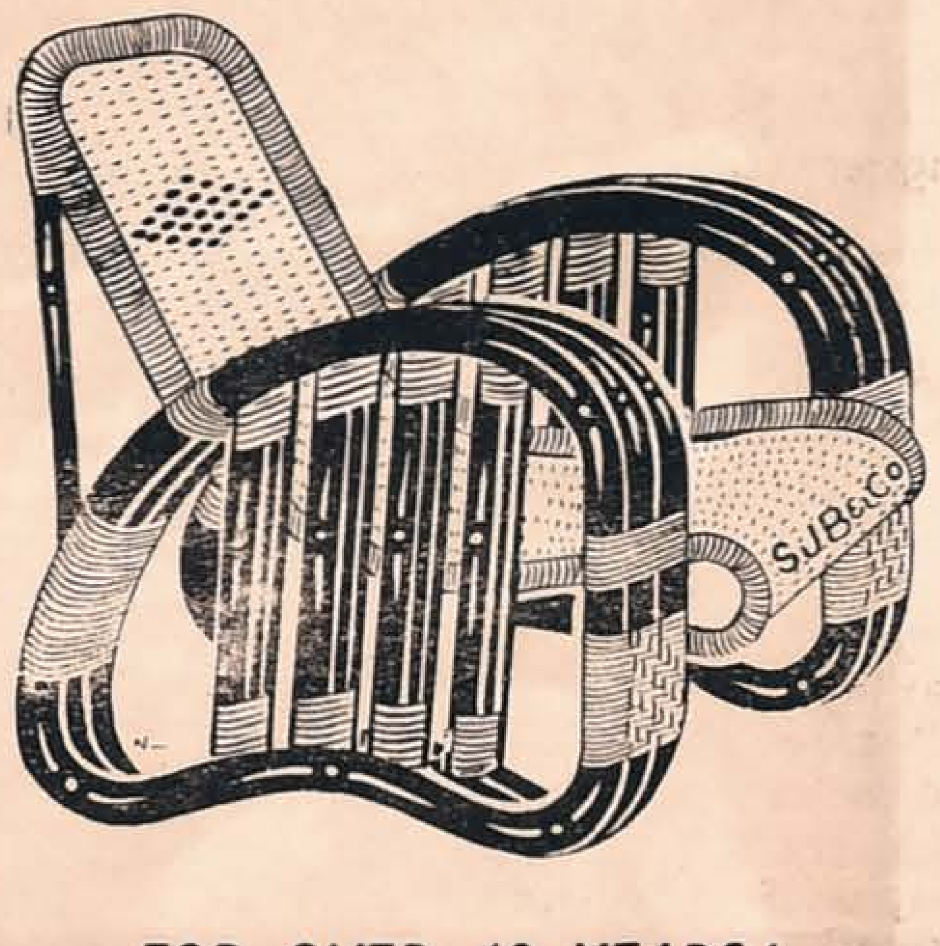

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A Turning Point

Electronic Media In Education

By HELEN D. SEBSOW

In a quiet room at the University of Maryland, near Washington, D.C., young men and women wearing earphones watch a variety of programmes on individual television sets. Others listen to audiotapes. Some take notes. The students are using the non-print media center at the university, a large state-supported school.

According to a report by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, a private, non-profit educational research organization, these students are benefiting from a turning point in U.S. education as important as the invention of printing or the ability to mass produce books.

One of many U.S. colleges and universities trying to integrate modern media into the school curriculum, the University of Maryland is a good example of the advantages electronic media can bring to higher education. They are used in about 100 of the school's courses.

Tapes are generally obtained through the initiative of the faculty or library staff and are maintained or reordered only if check-out records show sufficient use.

Students can sit opposite a television screen, put on a set of earphones and dial the tape they want. The tapes run on a $400,000 console capable of simultaneously playing 10 videotapes and 26 audiotapes on the dial, or remote access, system. They are selected from the university's stock of about 4.000 audiotapes and 300 videotapes many of which are available on direct access. Direct access tapes can be checked out and played on the center's individual audio or audio-visual cassettes. Tapes are placed on direct access when there is a large simultaneous demand, genrally created when a number of students will be tested on the material.

The center is in the central library complex and students are free to use it in much the same way as traditional print media. The cost is included in the student's tuition.

John Fitz, a freshman computer science major, calls the center "a nice way to relax away from classes for a while without having to leave the campus." He regulary uses the center between classes, mostly to follow his outside interests in psychology and history. On the other hand, Ed Levy, a senior in economics, was using one of the individually operated video-cassettes to watch a programme recommended by the professor in his agricultural economics class.

Dr. Harris Joseph Linder, associate professor of zoology, regularly offers audio and visual material to supplement his courses. If a student misses a lecture in Linder's introductory zoology course, for example, he may watch it on tape, In addition, Dr. Linder has developed an audio tutorial lecture programme for students who need extra help.

While other departments use the non-print materials mainly for supplemental reasons, the music department "uses it heavily not only as a complement, but as an integral part of the instructional programme," according to its chairman, Eugene W. Troth.

He explained: "We have prepared our own materials and use them as part of our courses in music theory and music literature and history. The materials are a part of our weekly or bi-weekly assignments and the students are tested on the material they are supposed to be listening to."

Tapes are especially helpful in teaching music because it is a temporal art. By preparing their own materials, the professors can stop the music and analyze the variables.

"MORE PATIENT"

Dr. Ross Hempstead, psychologist and designer of the center, cites another advantage of the electronic media: "Machines are much more patient than teachers." He points out that a student can play back a lesson as often as he wants.

Dr. Hempstead stresses that "the purpose of the library is to support, enhance and enrich classroom instruction and not to replace interaction between students and teachers.

"It does, however, put pressure on poor teachers," he notes. "Teachers who spend all their time reading books, showing films or playing records, could be replaced by tapes."

At present, according to the Carnegie Commission report, electronic technology accounts for an infinitesimal percentage of basic instruction in higher education in the United States. However, the Commission report points out that "by the year 2000 it now appears that a significant proportion of instruction in higher education on campus may be carried on through informational technology—perhaps in a range of 10 to 20 per cent. It certainly will penetrate much further than this into off-campus instruction at levels beyond the secondary school—in fact it may become dominant there at a level of 80 per cent or more."

Ticketless Travel is a great menace. It results in a heavy revenue loss for the Railways. To the genuine traveller who travel with proper tickets they cause lot of inconvenience. The railways have launched a nation wide campaign to book the tickietlese travellers. Picture shows officers conducting a surprise check on a Train for ticketlers travellers.

WORLD BANK REPORTS

Developing Countries Keep High Growth Rates

DEVELOPING countries, except for the very poorest, maintained high average rates of growth during 1974 and 1975, states the annual report of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

This achievement took place despite the combination of world recession and inflation that threatened to leave the economics of these countries in disarray.

The Bank's report, covering the year ended 30 June 1976, which was published recently said the annual growth of gross domestic product (GDP) of all developing nations, excluding oil-exporting countries, averaged 5.4 per cent between 1973 and 1975. The annual average was 6.0 per cent in the previous five years. Higher-income developing countries recorded a growth rate of 6.4 per cent during the years 1973-75, and strengthened their foundations for future expansion.

But among the poorest countries, mostly in Asia and in Africa south of the Sahara, and containing more than a billion people, the annual growth rate was only 2.8 per cent. Growth was, therefore, nearly offset by the increase in population, and there was little real growth in per capita terms.

In the past three years, the world bank says, many of the poorer countries sought resolutely to face their economic problems, for example, by initiating tax reforms. adjusting the domestic prices of petroleum and food, providing incentives to stimulate agricultural production and adjusting exchange rates.

In Kenya. for instance, the Government adopted a wage and price policy to limit growth in private consumption for all but the lowest-income groups. Prices paid to farmers for food were raised and export incentives introduced. Project preparation for public investments was improved and the currency devalued.

In Burma, procurement prices for paddy were greatly raised so that the area under rice increased by 6 per cent in 1976. State economic enterprises began to be reorganized: and a drastic tax reform for mobilizing resources was enacted in early 1976.

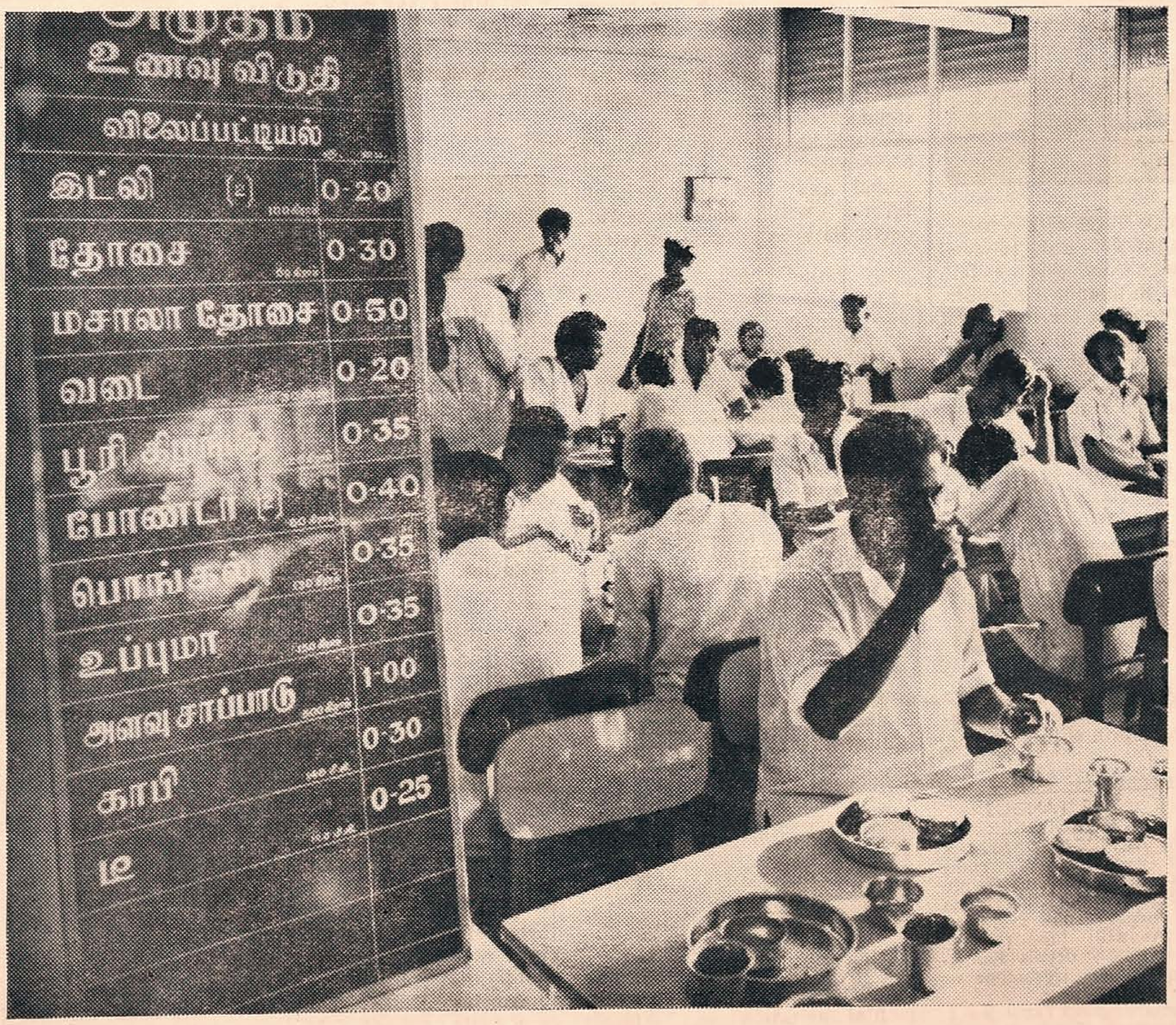
The report notes that the record of reforms initiated by developing countries in recent years abounds with such examples. They include attempts to reduce oil consumption and improve oil and coal production (India), encouragement of additional private savings (Pakistan). alignment of domestic prices through cutbacks in consumer subsidies (Senegal. Brazil) increases in public investment (Morocco), adoption of conservative monetary and credit policies to reduce inflation(Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philipines) adoption of fiscal reforms to improve social equity (Columbia), increases in prices paid to agricultural producers (Zambia). and increase in taxes (Mexico. Costa Rica).

Implementation of the reforms initiated by developing countries has posed new problems; for instance, in attempting to protect the very poor while maintaining incentives for farmers without straining the budget: or in holding wages more closely in line with productivity.

The World Bank's annual report states that the continued growth in developing countries was helped by an increase in agricultural production—due largely to good weather—and by a heavy increase in external borrowing in the better-off developing countries. Some of the poorest nations could not attract enough capital from abroad to sustain their growth, however.

The impact of the world recession, the report adds, was not fully felt by most developing nations until 1975, when the industrial nations' demand for imports fell by nearly 10 per cent in volume. In addition, commodity prices dropped, while prices of manufactures imported by the developing countries rose.

The report notes that an upturn in economic activity in some industrialized countries in 1976 will lessen somewhat the difficulties still to be faced by the developing countries.



Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation recently opened "Amudham" Restaurant at T' Nagar, Madras, to sell food stuffs like Idly, Vadai, Bonda, Poori, etc. at reasonable prices. It is proposed to open more of such restaurants. Picture shows a section of the "Amudham" restaurant at T'Nagar.

For The Week 24th October To 30th October 1976

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

SUNDAY and Monday will be helpful for social and public relations. But, mental attitude may show some change. Financial affairs call for better attention. Fresh commitments and pressure may be witnessed. While there is no material change in office, domestic atmosphere is not much to your liking. The weekend brings emotional problems. Love affairs show weakness. Great caution is necessary in speculution.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

THERE is very little change in your affairs. Personal problems and financial worries are seen. At home, your work will be impeded. Difficult human relations and sudden changes in mood are seen. But, your past efforts may succeed with some more intensity. Though there is speculative attraction. results are poor Official atmosphere may be better. Health needs care. See that you maintain cordial relations.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

THE week starts with a hopeful atmosphere. But, physical and mental strain will be felt. Some relief in finance is possible. Personal problems are somewhat taxing. Obstacles and frequent worries about health or relations are indicated. Speculation shows weak tendency. You will have to take more family responsibilities. Pray to God. The time is ordinary.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

SUNDAY and Monday are ordinary. Mental work will increase. Profession will be active. Expenses are heavy. There will be, however some relief in physical strain. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be quite good. Expected things tend to become favourable. Avoid worries Family affairs stimulate your thinking. There is scope for misunderstanding at home, if you are not more accommodative. Enemies cannot do any mischief. Public relations are dull. But, the past obstacles will slowly be lifted.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

MOST of the we k can be put to good account. The general condition will improve. Prohaps, some health problems may crop up. Complaints relating to blood are likely. Finance will be better. Professional prospects show encouraging trends. There is little to gain through speculation. Domestic atmosphere will be more congenial and will be helpful. Efforts will be successful, particularly in financial matters.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

SUNDAY and Monday will be elevating and may help profession. You must look around and exert more to achieve results Though expenses are high, personal comforts may be there Human relations will provide some problems. Do not be hasty. Avoid emotion at all costs. Speculative projects will give worry. Care is necessary in dealing with kith and kin. Money flow can be expected.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

FROM Tuesday the week may be better. Earlier in the week, mental agitation and difficult situations in human relations are probable. Health will be affected if dietic discipline is not followed At home, conditions will show little change. Some basic issues are still baffling solution. But, there is some relief in personal problems. While emotional stress may be tempered by new forces, some outside helps can be expected. This is a mixed week.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THERE is better trend is health and personal matters. But, continued attention to family matters is necessary Unnecessary worry at home will tax you. In official matters, patience is necessary. You are likely to be obstinate, losing temper also. All your activities should be guided by reason and understanding. Do not mind what others say but continue to do your duty. Choose your associates carefully as certain misunderstanding is seen.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

HEALTH may improve. You will be satisfied with the progress of your children. While strain in the family will be there, you may also have to put more physical exertion, Political sucess and some new status are indicated. Professional and social fields provide encouraging trends. Continue your efforts. You must succeed. despite obstacles.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana-Dhanistha 1/2

THERE is some weakness in your affairs. But the week is not bad till Friday. Weekend is disturbing. Problems are there. Health worries and financial pressure are indicated. Family matters will compel you to exert more. In office, there is a little change. You can expect some relief in official matters. The outlook, however, is obscure. Property affairs will tend to press your time and attention. Servants are not very helpful.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

YOU have a status quo week. Generally, life is exacting. Pressure from relatives or friends will be there. Heavy expenses and new problems in profession are not ruled out. Do not try your luck in speculation, even if you are badly in need of money. Public ralations are not very comfortable. You may better look for any bright spot in your natal indication.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THE week is moderately good Financial position may improve. You may find better peace at home. Your work will be appreciated. Better health and personal satisfaction are within reach. If domestic work is exacting at times, do not worry. There will be better human relations. If you persist in your efforts, betterment in profession is possible. Stomachtrouble or heat complaints should be avoided.

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Police And Copyright

West German satirist Dietrich Kittner recently read his works at a meeting held in Bonn by champions of disarmament and noticed that political police agents were filming him and other speakers. On the following day, writes the newspaper "Deutsche Volkszeitung," Kittner sent the Bonn police chief a bill. "According to the copyright law," he said, "anyone filming or tape-recording my appearance must pay me."

Water Diviners

Practitioners of the ancient art of water divining are very popular in Britain in this year of unusual drought. One water diviner whose services are very much in demand is seventy-year-old Stanley Shepherd. He has repiaced the hazel twig used in the past with a piece of flexible steel and vouches for his success. True, specialists say, his success is easily explained : he is a pro fessional water engineer and has spent his life studying the movements of water.

SHORT STORY

THE KEY TO THE DOOR

BY SERGEI VERONIN

SO that was all... All that was left to do was to close the door and take the key from the lock. Right until that moment she had still been hoping. Perhaps he would come. Just come to see how they were getting on. After all, between them there had been something that would never be forgotten.

The room was quite empty. It was time to go. It was a gloomy room, the sun came in only in th: morning, and that was in summer, no other time of year... Then it shone in at 5 a.m. At first it lit up the right-hand side and then the whole room was filled with golden air.

"What's the time," he glanced at his watch,

It was five.

"Must you go ?"

"It doesn't really matter now..."

"Why not ?"

"Just because..." He raised himself on his elbow and bent over her face. "You're like an Indian. Quite a bronze complexion.

"That's the sun." She smiled shyly and closed her eyes. He kissed her.

"Do you love me ?" she asked, her eyes shut.

"Yes...And do you like me ?"

"I love you !" It was she who said this, she who had never believed in love. She ha! laughed at her elder sister when she had spoken of love, hadn't believed her because she herself had married without love. Pavel had gone down on his knees and cried...She had felt sorry for him. They had had a son, but she still could not love him. Pavel had been killed during the first few days of the war, yet she had not cried. She liked tall, powerfully built men, and Pavel was short and skinny. She only thought about him on rare occasions. And it was true that her mind was occupied by other things. They were cold and hungry, and the guns were barking. Corpses lay in the streets... It was as much as she could do to get to the maternity home. There her son was born. She had no milk and he cried and screamed...How he survived she did not know. She strained wet bread through butter muslin, heavy, blockade bread, she boiled dried carrots thanks to herbrother-in-law, who are some from the commissariat. Vera came, his wife, that same elder sister who had talked about love. She brought some cereal and a handful of granulated sugar. The baby survived, and now he was two. He would live, he would be like his father whom she had not loved...But she loved this man. It had been love at first sight. The blockade had not been lifted. But it was summer and she was living with Vera, Vera's children and her own little boy about 8 miles from Toksovo. She worked on a farm, and after the winter, after hunger and bitter cold, she suddenly found herself amidst sunshine, greenery and warmth. It was like a miracle.

In this tiny, forgotten village, the shells that fell in distant Leningrad were hardly heard. They lived in a biggish cottage—the two women and their three children. By that time Vera's husband had also been killed. Vera immediately aged and could not look at her sister without hostility.

"It's disgusting, the way the soldiers are always looking at you."

But what could A ya do, if life coursed vigorously through her veins, if her eyes were as deep blue as the sky and she glowed with the happiness of life?

The military patrol used to march along the street past their cottage. Usually there were two soldiers. Sometimes they called in, and would ask, simply as an excuse for their visit. "Have you noticed anything suspicious around here ?" And they would hand out sugar to the children.

"That's quite unnecessary !" said Vera sternly.

Asya said nothing, and then the soldiers smiled, got out their tobacco pouches and had a smoke, taking Asya's silence to mean that she was not of the same mind as her sister.

One day he came. A tall young man, with a cape thrown over his shoulders, and wearing a jauntily tilted forage-cap.

It was evening, and the sun was slowly sinking behind the blue silhouette of the woods, and there was a peaceful bush over the earth. The children were playing outside, and Asya was sitting on the bench by the gate with Vera. They had been working hard all day weeding, and now they were resting. He was walking along with another soldier, a puny little man like Pavel, but she did not recall her husband at that moment. She looked at the tall young man with the capt, and their glances met. He greeted her.

"It's simply criminal to look the way you do," Vera said "You should be ashamed of yourself !. No one would think there was a blockade on..."

"There is a blockade."

'Or that your husband has been killed."

"He has."

The sun sank further and the sky was rosy. Across the pink expanse some black crows flwel They flapped their wings, and then everything became stil quieter. The patrol reached the end of the village, and came back again.

"Let's go in," Vera said.

"I'll sit here a bit longer."

The patrol came abreast of them.

"Good evening !" The tall young man said once again.

Vera got up ostentatiously and went in.

"Good evening," Asya answered with a smile.

"You go on," the tall boy said to the other.

The little soldier went off.

"May I?" The tall soldier asked.

"Please sit down."

He sat down by her on the bench.

That was how they got acquainted. His name was Boris. Boris Mayevsky. He was an artist.

Sergei Voronin was born in 1913. After finishing a technical school at the Leningrad Metal Works, he became a turner, and then worked with geological expeditions, and in journalism .In 1947 his first volume of short stories was published. He has written a full-length novel, ON HIS OWN SOIL and a shorter one, UNWANTED FAME.

She had never believed in love, considering that it only existed in books and songs. And there she was, in love. He understood. She did not try to conceal anything She realised that he liked her, she, saw it in his eyes, big, lively, joyful eyes. He was easy to talk to. Whatever they talked about she found interesting They discussed art—she was an educated girl and had trained as a teacher. She could talk about nature, which she loved. She loved everything that was dear to him. The only thing they did not talk about was the war and Pavel. But she told him about Pavel herself. It was the day she went into town for ration cards. They met on the way. Army lorries were passing by along the road, but military vehicles could not take civilians and Asya was walking to the station.

"Let me help you," Boris said, raising his hand.

A lorry stopped, and they climbed into the cabin.

"But how...are you allowed to go into town ?'

"They don't like it very much, but if I don't come who's going to stop a lorry for you when you come home ?'

The machine rocked and bumped, flinging them against one another. It was pleasant for both of them, and each pretended not to notice when their shoulders touched.

It was pleasant on the train, it moved very very slowly, stopping to let goods and troop trains through. There were not many people in the compartment and there was no one to prevent their gazing into each other's eyes and saying anything that came into their heads

Then they caught a tram and still went on talking and laughing, and the passengers looked at them, frowning and bewildered, for Asya and Boris seemed to come from some quite different world where there was no war, no fear, no pain, and no death.

The idea was that as soon as Asya had received her ration cards and got foodstuffs on them, they would go straight back. But instead they decided to go to Asya's home in town and drink tea.

They spent the night there. She concealed nothing from him, telling him all about Pavel. But Pavel did not cast a shadow between them. For her it was as though Pavel had never existed. For Boris he had existed, but he was simply someone Asya had not loved.

"I love you," said Boris. "I fell in love with you directly I saw you. I shall always love you wherever I am. And if I survive I'll come back, and then we'll be together, always together.

He had a powerful voice, and powerful hands. He was broad-chested, with a big head and a strong mouth.

The room was dark. Suddenly the sun shone in. It was five in the morning.

"You're like an Indian. Quite a bronze complexion," he said.

' That's the sun..."

For his absence without leave Boris was sent off to a punishment battalion. 'It's just as well that I have a good commanding officer—I could have been sentenced as a deserter, he wrote to Asya from the front.

In all his letters he wrote that he remembered her, he longed for her, and he loved her. She replied to him: "I love you, I long for you, I'm waiting for you!" Now, even Vera did not reproach her for her "indecent"

(Contd. on page 10)

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PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

Third World Trade Fair In Berlin

WEST BERLIN : - Both the number of exhibitors and the number of countries represented were up on last year's figures at West Berlin's Partners in Progress trade fair. This year's Partners in Progress was the fourteenth, and the 1,050 exhibitors came from 57 countries to this shop window of the Third World.

Some idea of the actual increase in the fair's popularity with Afro-Asian and Latin American countries is conveyed by the steady increase in fair quotas. These are goods valued this year at ninety million DM and allowed into the Common Market over and above the official limits for items on which an import ceiling is otherwise imposed.

This year and last quota goods have increased in value by nearly thirty per cent. Countries that have been quick to take advantage of this trade fair concession include India, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan and, indirectly, People's China.

One of the highlights of this year's fair was a series of special events featuring nineteen African countries and their economic development. There was also a special exhibit featuring goods from half a dozed Japanese cities-from Tokyo to Kobe-manufactured mainly by small firms in light industry.

Partners in Progress, held in the exhibition grounds at the foot of West Berlin's radio tower, was as always a colourful display of folklore setting the scene for high-powered sales bids. VIPs in attendance included EEC Commissioner Claude Cheysson, Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Hans Friderichs and a large number of diplomats from the countries represented.

LARGEST FAIR

West Berlin, the host of what has become the largest trade fair of of its kind in Europe, cannot complain about the benefits it derives; roughly a quarter of the city's exports go to Afro-Asian and Latin American countries.

Bonn's imports from the Third World have quadrupled in value to 40,200 million deutschmarks between 1960 and 1976, including a 42.6-per-cent increase in semi-finished industrial products and a 20.6-per-cent increase is by no means soley attributable to commodity price rises.

Exhibitors enjoy the advantage of importers' consultancy services in market trends, marketing and advertising. This year's fair was attended by 5,415 buyers, 1,100 more than in 1975.

A wide range of goods is on show—industrial and craft consumer goods, semi-finished products, agricultural produce and raw materials. The general public were not allowed in until the final day but showed a keen interest in lamps, furniture, leather goods, jewellery, carpets, textiles, handicrafts and calculators, with sales beating all previous records in many instances.

—Erwin Mertens

TV Studio Run for Prisoners

HAMBURG (DaD): Santa FU. as Hamburg's Fuhlsbuttel prison is popularly known, has for nearly a year run a TV studio for prisoners, especially the 550 men serving long sentences.

The venture is supervised and encouraged by psychologist Wolfgang Sarodnik, who is convinced that cable TV aids rehabilitation, proving information and activity and boosting co-operation and responsibility. Warders view the scheme kindy because it seems to counteract periodic 'ugly moods'—the outbreaks of tension that can make prison life unbearable.

Santa Fu TV is run on a shoestring. Its staff of seven prisoners rely on advice and equipment provided by NDR, the local network, including a camera formerly used for outside broadcasts. Forty-five fifteen-to twenty-minute programmes have so far been recorded in the prison studio and screened in five TV rooms. Additional costs are met with the aid of private donations.

Newsreaders, commentators, reporters and cameramen enjoy their work. So do an increasing number of viewers. Events covered include the construction of new sports facilities in the prison grounds sporting events themselves (Fuhlsbuttel runs eleven soccer teams), educational courses and so on. New books in the prison library are reviewed. as are films at the prison cinema. Prisoners serving long sentences are showing greater interest in community activities of all kinds as a result, support of Santa Fu TV claim.

—Helmuch Beyer.

From page 9

THE KEY TO THE DOOR

beauty. Asya began to lose her looks—she was so afraid for him, and on top of that she was pregnant. She wrote and told him, and he was happy about it. "We are already across the Border", he wrote, "and before long we'll be in Berlin. Look after yourself! I'll be with you!"

She gave birth to a daughter. But there were no more letters. Had he been killed? Was he in hospital? She knew nothing. She simply suffered and waited. She waited every day, every hour, every minute. The first thing in the morning she was already waiting, when she ran in from her work she would look into the mail box but it was empty, always empty. She waited in the evenings. She would doze off still expecting a letter to arrive. It was the same every day, every hour, every minute.

The war came to an end. Everyone who had to return came home. But not Boris. Then she began to search for him. She sent out enquiries. Perhaps he was in a military hospital. Perhaps he lay somewhere crippled, afraid to remind her of his existence. But he was not in hospital. They traced him to Moscow. She was incredulous, and decided that it was someone else with the same name. When Vera went on one of her business trips to Moscow she asked her to go to the address to confirm that it was not her Boris.

Vera found the street, the block, the flat in which Boris Mayevsky lived. She rang the bell, and he opened the door himself. From the corridor came the sound of a baby crying.

"Excuse me, but does Ivanov live here?" Vera asked.

"No," Boris Mayevsky replied. He did not recognise her, but Vera recognised him.

"Excuse me," Vera said, and went away. Those were her instructions from Asya, to ring the bell, and to go away without revealing anything. "If it's really him then you mustn't give any sign at all, he mustn't guess that I am looking for him, but of course it can't be him..."

"Why did he do it?" Asya kept asking herself after Vera's return. "Why? Did he fall out of love with me? Didn't he love me at all, was it because of the baby? But he was glad when he knew that I had had a daughter. He wrote to say so, but after that the letters stopped. But why, oh why?" Perhaps I seemed too superficial? Perhaps I seemed all right while the war was on, but once the war was over why should he want such a person? Of course, he decided I was too superficial...Probably he thought that if it hadn't been him it would have been someone else.. Probably that was it... And then there had already been Vovka, the son...

Asya no longer expected Boris to return as her husband, as the man who had taken her in his arms and spoken of love. She began to wait for him as the father of her daughter. Why didn't he come? It wasn't so far from Moscow to Leningrad, after all. Just one night on the train. Why didn't he come to take a look at his daughter? Every day she was prepared for such a meet. "Suppose he suddenly turns up?" She was always appear dressed as though he might at any moment. She did not want him to find the mother of his daughter looking slovenly and untidy. No, no, she would always be clean and tidy; even though her clothes were not exactly luxurious, they would be neat. She had a hard time of it bringing up the two children. No one helped her—the pension she got for Pavel was not very big, and she relied on her own efforts. And she had reason to be proud and hold her head high! She had done it all by her own efforts! She had taken a course and was working as a dispatcher in the factory. Previously she had been an unskilled worker on the conveyor belt. She got higher wages now and things were easier. She had more time for the children—she wasn't so tired. She spent the evenings with them, and took them to concerts and theatres. No, he could turn up at any minute and she would have nothing to be ashamed of—either for herself or the children. Let him come...

Her son went off to do his army service. Her daughter entered college. The main thing had been achieved—she had brought the children up. He might still visit them, but she knew she did not want to see him. Then she had been 25, now she was nearly 50.... It was all in the past. But in that case it seemed all the stranger that he did not come. Why didn't he just come out of good-heartedness? After all there had been something between them that would never be forgotten! In this very room he had spoken to her of love, had told her she looked like an Indian...

The room was quite empty. Everything had been taken out and loaded onto the van. Now she had only to remove the key from the lock and go off to the new flat, a flat in which he had never set foot and was not likely to.......

"Mother, what are you doing?"

Before her stood her daughter. Strong and tall, very much like her father. She looked impatiently at her mother. She was so like the father she had never seen—and what would it have cost him to come just once, out of a sheer human desire to see his daughter? He would see how she had brought their daughter up, and he would have had no cause to be ashamed of her.

"Mother, the driver says it's time to go!"

"All right, I'm coming..."

For the last time she looked round the room. "And suppose he comes, and we've gone away? Perhaps I'll leave the key in the door. He'll go in and see that the room is empty and he will realise that we've moved. Then if he wants to, it won't be all that hard to find us..."

She left the key in the door.

From Page 1

Words To Remember...

payments made to farmers as this added significantly to money supply.

The Planning Commission, Finance Ministry and Reserve Bank to lay down guidelines for the floating of rural debentures for financing rural roads, bridges, school buildings and cooperative proccessing units.

"I have no doubt that had we not concentrated on making this firm foundation (heavy industry) and concentrating on certain projects, which seem to have no relation to the masses of our people, we would not have been able to withstand aggression on our borders or the many natural or man made calamities which we have had to face and we would not have been today in a position to take up programmes for the backward sections whether of the people or of the country."

It was however' true that many of the policies right from the beginning of Idependence had tended to benefit certain better off section. The better off tended to take greater advantage of even the programmes like Panchayati Raj and cooperation that were meant for backward classes and of money allotted for the benefit of these classes.

But the Government had tried to restore the balance. When the new agricultural strategy tended to benefit the rich farmer, the Government came up with programmes for the small and the marginal farmer.

The question, however, was complex. When the country was in dire need of wheat, the rich farmer had to be allowed to make money lest other people should starve. Once the situation was staved, Government tried to restore the balance.

From page 2

Directive Principles...

adverted to above introduces three new provisions.

They are :—

(1) legal aid to the poor;
(2) participation of workers in management of industries; and
(3) protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.

These three matters were not explicit in the Directive. Principles as they now exist and hence the need for their introduction. Due to vast illiteracy many of our citizens are not alive to their legal rights. Further, in view of their economic position many persons are unable to obtain that legal assistantce which others who are lucky to be well placed in life financially are able to obtain. Providing of legal aid by suitable legislation or schemes would ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not dendied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Efforts have already been taken by the State in this regard for providing free legal aid to the poor and establishment of legal aid clinics. Legal Aid Committees have already been formed in several places in the country.

The second matter proposed to be introduced by the Amendment is securing participation of workers in the management of industries. This again is a great step towards achieving the goal of socialism. It seeks to give to workers their true and deserved place in industries.

FUNDEMENTAL DUTIES

The third topic introduced by the Amendment is to safeguard forests and wild life in the country. Forests and wildlife are part of the wealth of the nation. The safeguarding of forests has already been ensured by several legislative enactments. In view of the importance of forest wealth the safeguarding of forests has been elevated to the position of a constitutional duty. Wild life of the country is a great national wealth and is in need of protection. Indiscriminate killing of wild animals would deprive the country of some of the rare species of wild life. Hence the need for the State to endeavour to safeguard the wild life.

A consideration of the Directive Principles of State Policy will be incomplete without reference to part IV.-A sought to be introduced by the amending Bill. Though Part IV-A is titled 'Fundamental Duties" its numbering as Part IV-A and the juxtaposition of this Part after the part relating to Directive Principles is suggestive that Part IV-A is supplementary to Part IV.

To mention some of those duties, a citizen should abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions. the National Flag and National anthem to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom, should uphold and project the country and render national service whenever called upon to do, should promote the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people and should safeguard public property and should abjure violence.

The implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy can be made effective only by the citizens being alive to and conscious of their duties. If citizens cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom, strive hard to uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India and readily respond to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so and build up unity and thereby a discipline to promote harmony any spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic regional or sectional diversities, safeguard public properties and abjure violence, the implementation of the directive Principles can be effectuated with greater efficacy and ease. Citizens should therefore look upon the 10 duties enjoined by the proposed amendment as Ten Commandments on every citizen.

The fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution the Directive Principles of State policy and the fundamental duties now sought to be introduced by the Amendment all constitute one integral whole. The enjoyment by citizens of their fundamental requests can be effectively ensured only by a proper implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy and by the citizens being fully alive to and performing their fandamental duties.

The country would have marched to a great extent towards the goal of socialism by the effective implementation of the the Directive Principles and the realisation and performance of the duties by the citizens.

—Courtesy: AIR., Madras

From page 2

DEEPAVALI...

readily gave her the assurance. Entering the citadel of Narakasura, Sri Krishna released all the imprisoned damsels whom he married at their entreaties.

FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY

An interesting lenged associated with Deepavali relates how a poor Brahman couple attained prosperity by the grace of the Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi. Once a ruler who had four daughters, being in a jovial mood, asked them who provided with all their wants. While the first three proudly acknowledged that their revered father was responsible for their luxurious living, the last replied that but for God, they would be nowhere in the world. The reply provoked the wrath of the ruler who in order to teach her a lesson and disgrace her, married her to a very poor Brahman and banished her from his kingdom. Adjusting herself to the new environments she lived happily with her husband in a forest and he obtained their needs by begging. As enjoined by his wife he never used to return home with empty hands One day he received nothing, He was returning home much dejected when on the way, he saw a dead snake which he picked up and took home. As a dutiful wife she did not rebuke him but simply threw away the dead-snake. Adjoining the forest there was a country whose ruler was in the habit of taking his bath daily in a tank constructed for his exclusive use. After placing his castly necklace on the steps of the tank, the ruler went to take his bath. A crow, seeing the necklace lying there, swooped down and flew off with it. While flying, the crow saw the dead snake near the Brahman's hut and it dropped down the necklace to seize it. The news of the loss spread like wild fire. The ruler announced a big reward for the finder. The Brahman's wife who had picked up the ornament found near her hut, gave it to her husband with instructions not to accept any reward for its return but to obtain from the ruler a boon that he should issue a command prohibiting all his subjects from lighting lamps on Deepavali Night in their houses. The ruler thought that the Brahman was crazy but still granted his request. Deepavali came and, instead of the usual illuminations in the city, complete darkness prevailed except in the Brahman's hut which was lit with lamps and decorated with flowers. When the Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi, riding on her favourite vehicle, out came to that part of the country, she found to her bitter surprise that the whole place was enveloped in darkness. At a distance the Goddess saw to her relief one small hut from which emanated brilliant illuminations. Her joy knew no bounds and, staying with the couple till dawn, Lakshmi blessed them with all prosperity while leaving. Soon the small hut of the Brahman couple was changed into a big palace.

Yet another legend connects Deepavali with the return of Sri Ramachandra to his capital city Ayodhya after 14 years of exile. On Vijayadasami day Sri Rama slew Ravana, King of Lanka, and on Deepavali Day he returned to his capital city Ayodhava and in commemoration of the event the whole city was gaily illuminated.

Deepavali day begins with an oil bath for all the members of the family. Even beggers purchase some oil and soap-nut powder and go to a river or tank and take their bath. After the bath the whole family wears new garments and the youngsters are given crackers. The lady of the house serves a variety of delicious sweets and other preparations and visiting friends are sumptuously served with these delicacies. Well-to-do people present new clothes to their servants and also to the poor. Marwaris, Gujaratis and businessmen reckon their year from this day and consider the occasion very auspicious Big businessmen reserve orders for Deepavali Day as it is believed that a good Deepavali augers well for the whole year.

Sumitra and Vijaya Kumar in the Tamil film "Amirtha-yogam", produced by A. Rama-krishnan under the banner of Sri Chellapillayar Films K. M. Balakrishnan directs.

Film News In Pictures

Sripriya and Vijaya Kumar in "Thalaimagan"

Jaichitra is dreaming about a happy future with a letter in her hand. This is a scene from Cine Enterprises' "Alukkoru Aasai" directed by S. P. Muthuraman.

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